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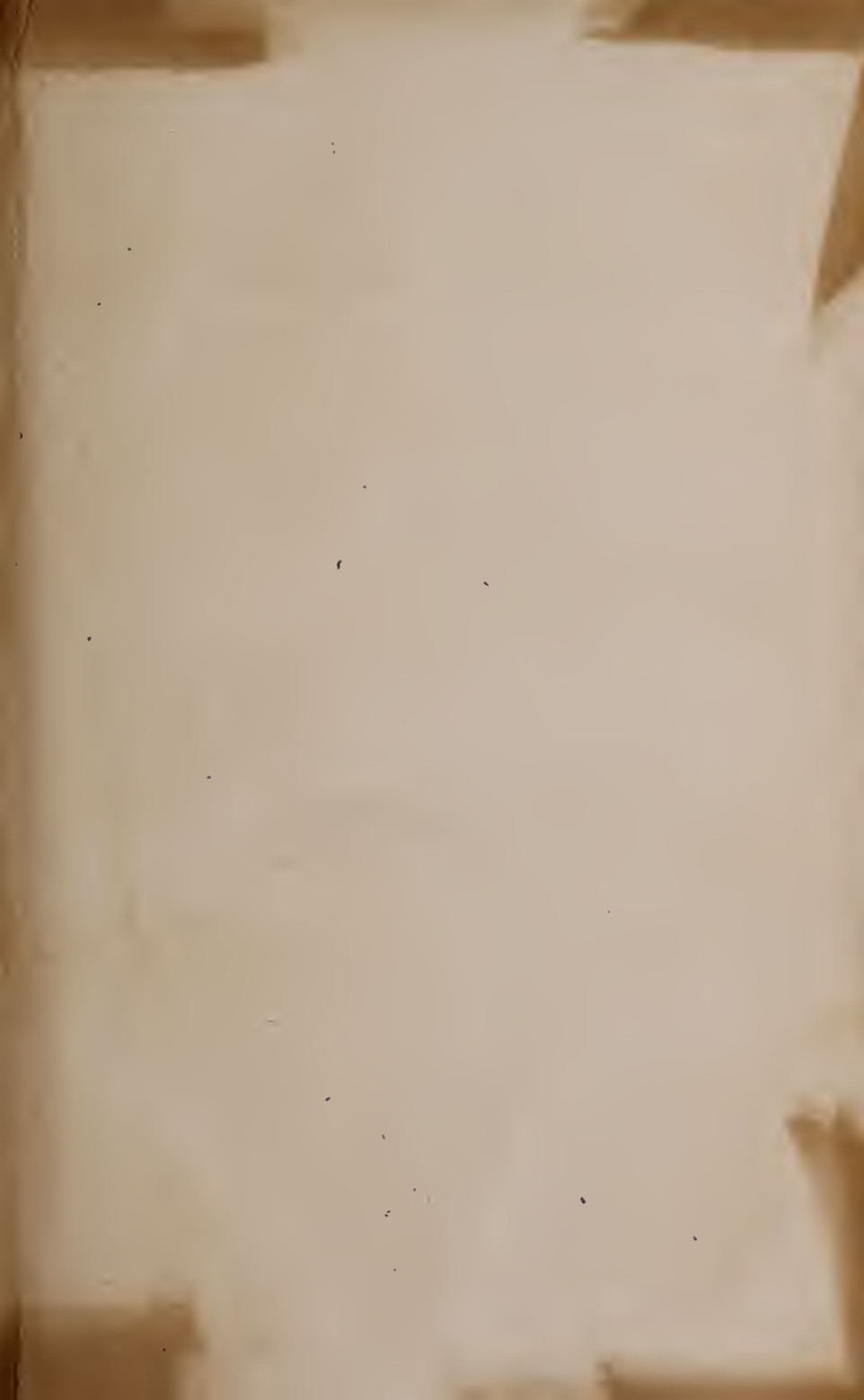
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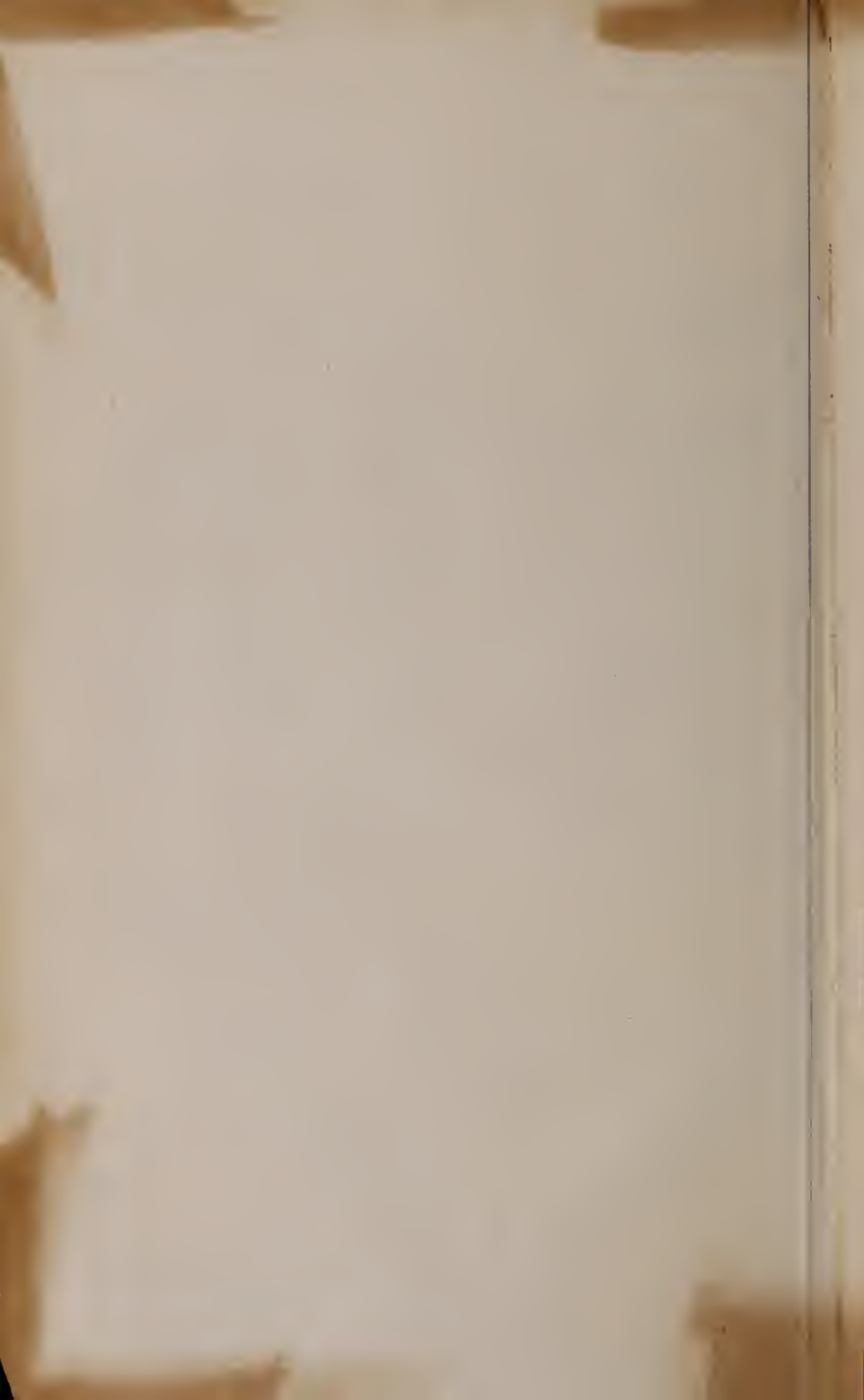
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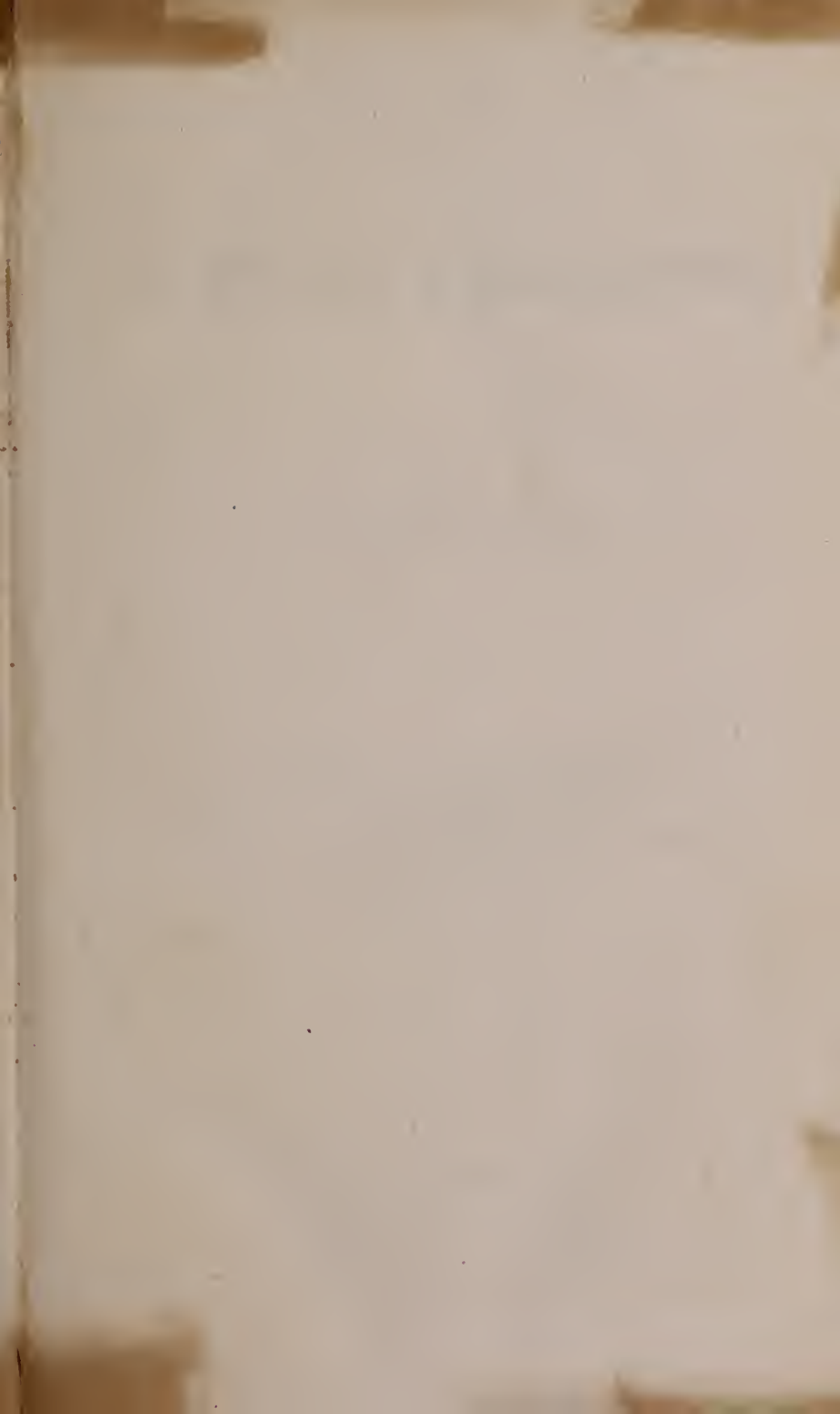
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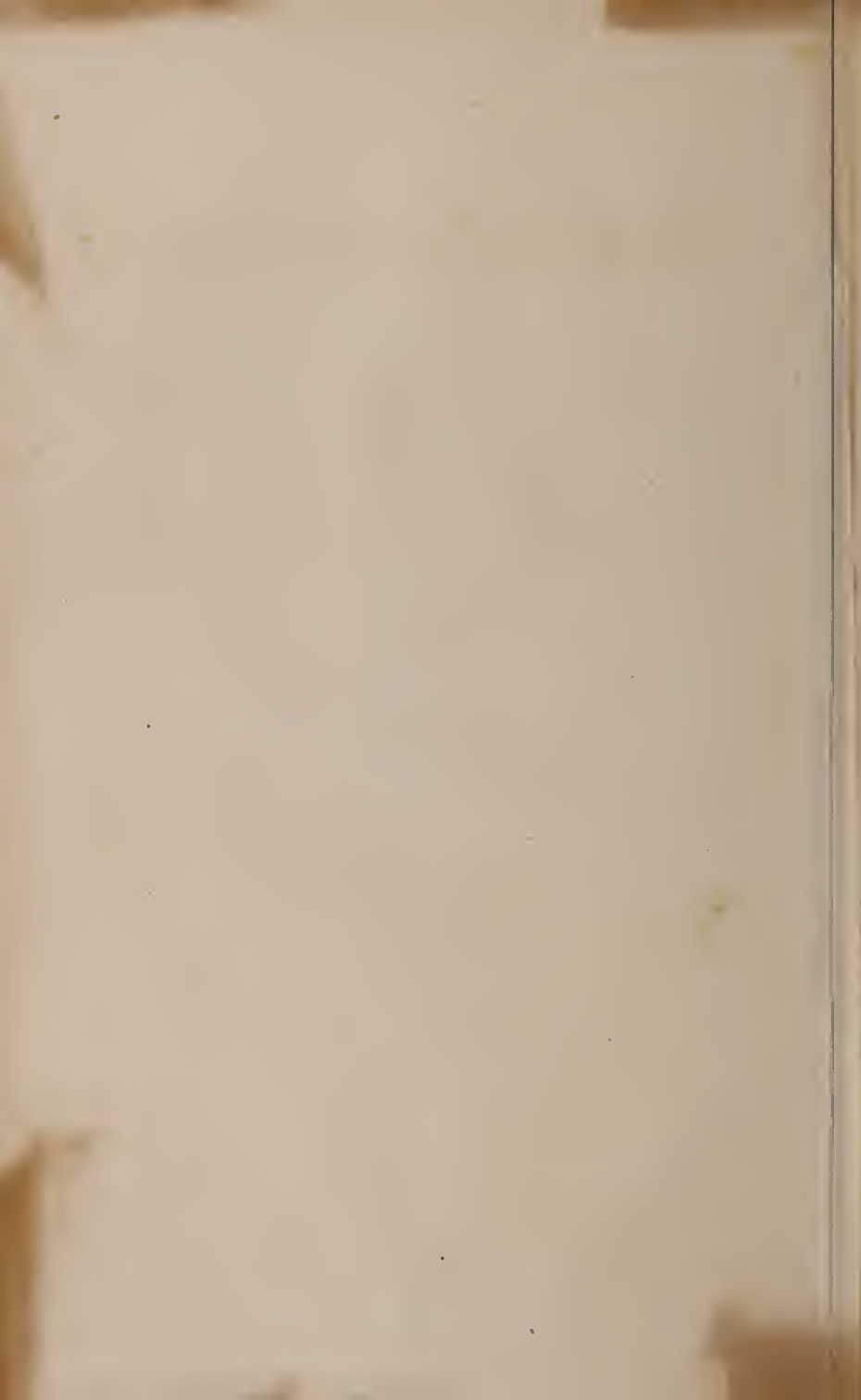
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1850.

[No. 8.

The cause of Colonization, its past, present and future.

NEVER did the cause of the American Colonization Society, which in fact is the cause of twenty millions of people, appeal to the world with a more impressive energy, and more imperative claims, than at this crisis of its history. Originating in sentiments of the purest philanthropy towards the colored race, advancing in its first stages, amid pressing dangers and difficulties, fostered by slender encouragement, both at home and abroad, it has nevertheless attained a position of commanding eminence, and by the blessing of God, achieved a work of enduring value. Whatever associations have arisen, whatever efforts have been made, professedly for the benefit of the colored people in other quarters, none of them have contemplated the interests of the whole country, under the ægis of whose constitution and laws, we have hitherto been a united, prosperous and happy people. Sectional dissensions have been bred out of the action of those Societies, who have considered Union without Abolition as far worse than Disunion with it; while no useful, no practicable plan for the good of the African race has ever been suggested. We seek to unite practical objects; to blend in one homogeneous efficiency the sentiments of humanity, the dictates of patriotism, and the suggestions of benevolence. From the simplicity of the funda-

mental article in our constitution we have never departed. The experience of more than thirty years has added its weighty sanction to the wisdom and the justness of that article, under which we proposed to colonize, with their own consent, the free people of color on the coast of Africa, and to which we have steadily adhered to the present time; with what success the world may bear witness. In our plans and principles we have known no North, no South, but have struck for our COUNTRY, and in our country we include the three millions of African descent entrusted in Providence to our protection and our generous care, with its solemn implied mandate to look after their bodies and souls, with a vigilance and a diligence proportioned to the measure of our superiority over them. This lesson of duty, God himself condescends to teach us, as well by example as by precept, when "He humbleth himself even to behold the things which are in heaven," and with a deeper and more amazing condescension stoops to link the divinity with humanity, that He may mingle his sympathies with our sufferings, and relieve while He pities. In this enterprize the South has taken both the initiative and the lead, because it chiefly concerned her people. But the North has looked on with great interest, while her zealous emancipa-

tionists by the intensity of their opposition, have laid us under perpetual obligations for giving us such distinguished opportunities to set forth before that thinking people the real, the sterling merits of our cause. It has come forth from that flaming crucible with renovated beauty, and augmented power to do good. Of this we expect substantial evidence in the contributions of the present month of July. New England will hasten to repair the omissions of past years, occasioned by misapprehensions which were as eagerly confirmed by our enemies, as their aspersions were industriously circulated. If confidence grows slowly in that soil, it takes deep root, and is not easily shaken by the storms that factions or envy may raise.

When we turn to the South, we find a constantly increasing number of friends, and amount of advocacy, noble examples of humanity and kindness on the part of masters, meet us on every side, while the work of liberation exceeds the ability of the Society to keep pace with its progress in providing for those who desire to set their faces, as they have already their hearts, towards the promised land. In whatever aspect we view the colony, now grown to the dignity and dimensions of a Republic, established by American benevolence on the coast of Africa, we find an illustration of the moral fact, that in one act of pure philanthropy may dwell the germ of a rich harvest of benevolence; that those who open one channel of benevolence, will soon find it overflowing into a multitude of little divergent streams, the incidental fertilizers of all around. FINLEY, MILLS, ASHMUN, were filled with thoughts of kindness to a suffering race, permitted to accumulate in this land, until they compelled the spirit of philanthropy to awake for their regeneration, and enter on a career of beneficence, the termination of which is only to be found in the depth of coming ages.

We have proved by a fair and well matured experiment, on the soil of Africa itself, the capabilities of the colored man. The solution of that problem is worth all the toil and expenditure bestowed in working it out. While the thrones of ancient Europe were tottering to their fall, while gay, brilliant, highly-civilized, and deeply scientific France, was vexing herself to frame the conditions of a Republic, and grasping after liberty with her step slipping in blood, the humble Liberians were calmly constituting their Republican government on the basis of Law, Order, and Religion. They talked little of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, but they firmly embodied them all in their Constitution of July 26, 1847, and that work stands the broad foundation for many generations. It has excited the wonder of Europe. It has commanded the recognition of some of her first Powers. It is inviting the attention of the civilized world. It will open a market for the world's trade. It will effect the extinction of that atrocious traffic in human flesh, which has covered Africa with tears and blood, and its perpetrators with ineradicable infamy. At the same time, it will substitute for that desperate and diabolical trade, the legitimate traffic in articles of commerce, with which that fair and fertile land abounds, her precious dyewoods, her gold, her ivory and palm-oil, and other mines of wealth. That land of the sun, that region of tropical bloom and beauty, of fragrant flowers and exuberant fruits; where along with an equable temperature, nature bestows on man double seasons, while she demands from him but half the toil requisite under our sterner skies, and on our severer soil, *that* is the heritage of the emigrant colored man. Thousands have made it their home. Other thousands will follow. The law by which man aspires to a superior condition, sure and unalterable as the ebb and flow of the tides;

will carry the African back to the land of his fathers. He is awake! Never will the slumber come over him again! He has found the place of his freedom, the spot where he can erect a free altar to his God, unmolested by the intrusion of the white man. The light that is kindled on those distant shores, shall extend its rays until they illumine that whole continent of darkness, and millions with joy shall walk in that light. The word has gone forth. An unseen hand is felt, strongly sustaining the glorious work, for which the good have labored and prayed, for which martyrs have witnessed and died. ASHMUN, BACON, MILLS, BUCHANAN, SEARLE, COX! it is no perishable crown, such as might be woven from the palm branches of the tree native to the land ye loved, which fame places on your brows. It is the amaranthine wreath of a sanctified immortality, the imperishable, the unfading crown, ye have saved by counting not your lives dear to you, so that Africa might be won to God, and liberty, hitherto a perpetual exile from that bleeding land, might plant her footsteps and fix her dwelling there to the latest posterity. Shades of the truly illustrious dead! We invoke your memory to

incite us to a deeper fidelity, and a more active duty. Spirits of the just, the true, and the devoted! hover round our path until we fill full the measure of our obligations to an injured race, now struggling to rise, and bound into the broad area of a freedom and happiness unattainable by them from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but purchased and pledged to them in their own beautiful fatherland!

The American Colonization Society, while it has enriched others, is itself poor; while it has created resources to the amount of hundreds of thousands in Africa, is itself in debt, for the liberty and life it has given to the free and happy citizens of the Liberian Republic. *Send us to Liberia!* is the cry of multitudes at our doors. Shall we send them empty and dejected away? The Pastors, the Churches, the Congregations, the rich, the conscientious, the kind, and the liberal must answer this question speedily. Will you solicit for the cause? Will you make collections for it? "To him that *knoweth* to do good, and *doeth it not*, to him it is *sin*."

Let the people of this land rise up and help this cause, as they have never done before.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 3.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.—The territory of Liberia being within a few degrees of the equator, of course the nature of the climate is essentially different from that of the United States, the vicissitudes of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, not being experienced in the equatorial regions of the earth; there being continued summer weather throughout the year; interrupted only by occasional slight variations in the thermometrical state of the atmosphere; caused by the greater strength of the ordinary breezes,

and by clouds and rain; which latter prevail so much more, during one half of the year, than during the other half, as to give rise to the usually recognized division of the year into two seasons—the *wet* or *rainy season*, and the *dry season*; or, in common parlance, "the rains" and "the dries;" the former of which answers nearly to summer and autumn, and the latter to winter and spring, in temperate latitudes.

This unqualified and somewhat arbitrary division of the year, however, has led many

persons into error, respecting the real state of the weather, during these two seasons; some supposing that during the rainy season, more or less rain falls every day; and, on the other hand, during the dry season, an uninterrupted spell of hot and dry weather prevails for six successive months. This is so far from being the case, that, as a general rule, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month in the year; and, in every month, there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather. During my residence in Liberia, I seldom observed a deviation from this general rule. Much more rain, however, falls, during the six months beginning with May, than during the remaining six months beginning with November. It is difficult, however, to determine at what time each of the two seasons actually commences and closes. As a general rule, I think the middle of May may be set down as the beginning of the rainy season, and the middle of November that of the dry season. In order, however, to give an accurate and comprehensive statement of the character of the climate and seasons of Liberia, it may be the best plan, to note the vicissitudes of each month in the year, as they are usually presented.

January is usually the driest, and one of the warmest months in the year. Sometimes, during this month, no rain at all falls; but generally there are occasional slight showers, particularly at night. Were it not for the sea-breeze, which prevails with almost uninterrupted regularity, during the greater part of the day, on almost every day throughout the year, the weather would be exceedingly oppressive, during the first three or four months of the year. As it is, the oppressiveness of the rays of the tropical sun, is greatly mitigated by the cooling breezes from the ocean; which usually blow from about 10 o'clock A. M. to about 10 P. M., the land-breeze occupy-

ing the remainder of the night and morning; except for an hour or two about the middle of the night, and about an hour in the forenoon. During these intervals, the atmosphere is sometimes very oppressive. The regularity of the sea-breeze, especially during the month of January, is sometimes interrupted by the longer continuance of the land-breeze, which occasionally does not cease blowing until 2 or 3 o'clock P. M. This is what is called the *harmattan* wind; about which a great deal has been written; but which does not generally fully accord with the forced descriptions of hasty observers or copyists.

The principal peculiarity of the harmattan wind consists in its drying properties, and its very sensible coolness, especially early in the morning. It seldom, perhaps never, continues during the whole day; and usually not much longer than the ordinary land-breeze, at other times in the year. When this wind blows pretty strongly, the leaves and covers of books sometimes curl, as if they had been placed near a fire; the seams of furniture, and of wooden vessels, sometimes open considerably, and the skin of persons sometimes feels peculiarly dry and unpleasant, in consequence of the rapid evaporation of both the sensible and the insensible perspiration. But these effects are usually by no means so great as they have been represented to be. What is generally called the harmattan season usually commences about the middle of December, and continues until the latter part of February. During this time, especially during the month of January, the atmosphere has a smoky appearance, similar to what is termed Indian summer in the United States, but generally more hazy.

The average height of the mercury in the thermometer, during the month of January, is about 85°, it seldom varies more than 10°, during the twenty-four hours of the day; and usually it does not vary more

than four degrees between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. During this month, however, I have seen the mercury stand at the lowest mark, at which I ever observed it, in Liberia, that is, at 68°. This was early in the morning, during the prevalence of a strong and very cool land-breeze. During this month I have also seen the mercury stand at the highest mark, at which I ever observed it—that is, at 90°. The air is sometimes uncomfortably cool, before 8 o'clock A. M., during this month.

During the month of *February*, the weather is generally similar to that of January. There are, however, usually more frequent showers of rain; and sometimes, towards the close of this month, slight tornadoes are experienced. The harmattan haze generally disappears about the last of this month; and the atmosphere becomes clear. The range of the thermometer is about the same as in January.

March is perhaps the most trying month in the year to the constitutions of newcomers. The atmosphere is usually very oppressive during this month—the sun being nearly vertical. The occasional showers of rain, and the slight tornadoes, which occur in this month, do not usually mitigate the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, as might be supposed. The variation in the state of the atmosphere, as indicated by the thermometer, seldom exceeds 6° during the whole of this month. The average height of the mercury is about 85°.

April is significantly called the “tornado month,” the most numerous and most violent tornadoes usually occurring during this month. The ordinary state of the weather, in reference to the degree of heat, and its influence on the system, is not very different from that of the three preceding months. The showers of rain are usually more frequent, however; and the visitations of those peculiar gusts, called *tornadoes*, are much more common in April, than in any other month. These are sudden, and

sometimes violent gusts, which occur much more frequently at night, than during the day. Although they usually approach suddenly and rapidly, yet certain premonitory evidences of their approach are almost always presented, which are generally easily recognized by persons who have frequently observed them. They generally commence from northeast, or east-northeast, and rapidly shift around to nearly south-east; by which time the storm is at its height.

At the commencement of a tornado, dark clouds appear above the eastern horizon, which rapidly ascend, until a dense lurid-looking mass spreads over the whole hemisphere. As the heavy mass of clouds ascends and spreads, the roaring sound of the wind becomes stronger and louder, until suddenly it bursts forth in its fury; sometimes seeming as if it would sweep away every opposing object. Very seldom, however, is any material injury sustained from these violent gusts. The scene is sometimes awfully grand, for fifteen or twenty minutes, during the formation and continuance of a heavy tornado. Sometimes the whole hemisphere presents a scene of the deepest gloom; the darkness of which is momentarily illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning, in rapid succession; and sometimes tremendous peals of thunder burst upon the solemn stillness of the scene. The rain seldom falls, until the violence of the gust begins to subside; when a torrent of rain usually pours down for a short time, seldom more than half an hour; after which, the wind shifts around towards the west; and generally, in about an hour from the commencement of the tornado, the sky becomes serene, and sometimes almost cloudless.

The weather during the month of *May* is usually more pleasant, than during the two preceding months. The atmosphere is generally not quite so warm and oppressive.

Sometimes copious and protracted showers of rain fall, during the latter half of this month; so that the beginning of the rainy season usually occurs in this month. Tornadoes also occasionally appear, during the month of May. The average height of the mercury in the thermometer is usually two or three degrees less, than during the four preceding months.

June is perhaps the most rainy month in the year. More or less rain usually falls nearly every day or night in this month. Although there are sometimes clear and pleasant days in June; yet, there are seldom twenty-four successive hours of entire freedom from rain. The sun is, however, seldom entirely obscured for a week at a time; and he frequently shines out brightly and pleasantly, in the interstices between the floating clouds, several times during the day; occasionally for several hours at a time. During this month, as during all the other rainy months, more rain always falls at night than in the day time; and, indeed, there are very few days in the year, in which the use of an umbrella may not be dispensed with, sometime during the ordinary business hours. In the month of June, the atmosphere is always considerably cooler than during the preceding months; and I have generally found it necessary to wear woolen outer as well as under garments; and to sleep beneath thick covering at night, in order to be comfortably warm. The sensible perspiration is always much less, during this month, and the five succeeding months, than during the other six months in the year. The mercury in the thermometer seldom rises above 80° in this month, the average height being about 75°.

During the months of *July* and *August*, a great deal of rain also generally falls; but perhaps less in both these months than in the preceding one. There is always a short season of comparatively dry, and very pleasant weather, in one or both of these

months. This season usually continues from three to five weeks; and generally commences about the 20th or 25th of July. Sometimes, for several successive days, the sun shines brilliantly and pleasantly all day; and no rain falls at night. The air, however, is always refreshingly cool and agreeable. This is perhaps the most pleasant time in the year. This is what is commonly called "the middle dries." It seems as if Providence has specially ordered this temporary cessation of the rains, for the purpose of permitting the ripening and gathering of the crops of rice, which are generally harvested in August.

September and *October* are also generally very rainy months; especially the former. Sometimes more rain falls in September, than in any other month in the year. Towards the close of October, the rains begin to be less copious; and sometimes slight tornadoes appear, indicative of the cessation of the rainy season. The sea-breezes are usually very strong, during these two months; and the atmosphere is generally uniformly cool, and invigorating to the physical system.

During the month of *November*, the weather is generally very pleasant, the temperature of the atmosphere being agreeable to the feelings—not so cool as during the five preceding months, and not so warm as during the five or six succeeding ones, the average height of the mercury in the thermometer being about 82°. Frequent showers of rain usually fall during this month, both in the day and at night; but generally they are of short duration. Slight tornadoes also generally appear in this month. The sun may usually be seen, during a part of every day in the month; and frequently he is not obscured by clouds, during the whole of the time in which he is above the horizon. The middle of this month may be regarded as the beginning of the dry season.

December is also generally a very pleasant

month. Occasional slight showers of rain fall during this month, sometimes several sprinklings in one day, but seldom for more than a few minutes at a time. The mornings in this month are peculiarly delightful. The sun usually rises with brilliancy and beauty; and the hills and groves, teeming with the verdure of perpetual spring, are enriched by the mingled melody of a thousand cheerful songsters. Nothing that I have ever witnessed in the United States exceeds the loveliness of a December morning in Liberia.

On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant; notwithstanding the scorching rays of the tropical sun, and the "abundance of rain" which falls during the year, especially during the months of June, July, September and October. So far as the pleasantness of the climate and weather is concerned, I would decidedly prefer a residence in Liberia, to one in any part of the United States.

The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. I have never heard of the mercury in a good thermometer having sunk below the former, nor arisen above the latter point, in the shade. The average height of the

mercury, during the rainy season, may be set down at about 76°, and, during the dry season at 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°.

In regard to the comparative healthiness of the two seasons, I may state, that my observations fully convinced me, that the rainy season is decidedly more conducive to health than the dry season, in both new-comers and old settlers. The oppressiveness of the atmosphere, and the enervating effects of the weather, during the dry season, tend to debilitate the physical system, and thereby to render it more susceptible of being affected by the local agents of disease. Consequently, those persons who arrive in Liberia during this season, are more liable to frequent attacks of fever, than those who arrive during the rainy season. In reference, however, to the acclimating process, I do not think that any great advantage can be gained by arriving at any particular time of the year, more than at any other time. Unnecessary exposure to the heat of the sun during the dry season, and to the rain during the wet season, should alike be avoided. Care and prudence should be exercised by new-comers at all times during the year.

Correspondence from Liberia.

By the last arrival of the Liberia Packet, we received a large number of letters, from various persons, all of whom give cheering accounts of the condition and prospects of the young Republic. Many of these letters were written by persons who lately emigrated to Liberia, and who express themselves as being much pleased with their new home. But without commenting on the contents of these letters, we lay before our readers extracts from several of

them, and leave others to judge for themselves whether Liberia does not present prospects sufficiently encouraging to induce the friends of colonization to persevere in their labors; and to invite the free colored people in the United States to emigrate to that country, in which they may enjoy all the blessings and privileges of liberty and independence.

Our correspondents in Liberia will perceive that we have not pub-

lished the whole of their letters; not because we did not consider all the matter in them worthy of publication, but because, without abridgement, they would occupy more room than can be devoted to that department of the Repository.

FROM S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE,

April 4, 1850.

SIR—Your letter by the Liberia Packet has been received, and its contents noticed.

President Roberts was down here about the middle of last month, and spent four or five days with me; during which time we went down to Fishtown, at the Cove, and had an amicable understanding with the present occupants, and selected the site for our new town. On leaving, President Roberts authorized Mr. Day and myself to effect a convocation of the interior chiefs, who profess some claim to that place, and to remind them of our indisputable claim to it, and our immediate purpose of settling it. This I did on the 23d ultimo; and after giving them a "dash" (present,) of about fifty dollars, they not only acquiesced in our settling that place, and acknowledged our claim, but expressed a strong desire to bring all their subjects under the immediate influence of our laws, to be recognized as citizens of this Republic. Next week I go down, nothing preventing, to lay off the new town, and intend erecting some log houses immediately.

I rejoice to hear the Rev. Mr. Gurley's account of his visit to Liberia, given in at the annual meeting of the Society, was so interesting. I hope when published it will greatly conduce to the interest of the colonization cause. I do not

think a more suitable person could have been sent on the mission. He was most enthusiastically honored by all classes in Liberia.

We are very anxious to hear from the United States Government. I really hope your expectations of our recognition by your government before Congress rises, will be realized.

I have shipped to you a few bags of coffee, and consigned them as you requested. We have a large quantity on hand in the hull, which we have not time to get out. If I had a machine for cleaning, I could have shipped nearly two tons by this Packet. Our coffee is continually ripening, and we have to be gathering from December to July, so our hands can spare no time hardly to clean the coffee.

In a very few years, if not now, there will be some handsome estates in Liberia.

Yours, very truly,

STEPH. A. BENSON.

FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

MONROVIA,

April 16, 1850.

REV. MR. McLAIN:

Dear Sir—Your favor by the "Liberia Packet" came duly to hand, and afforded me much gratification to know that your health continues to enable you to discharge vigorously your many duties of hard labor.

The company sent out by the Packet were all landed at Monrovia, with the exception of one man, a Mr. McKnight. Of the entire number sent on shore at Monrovia, one hundred and four went up to the *Asylum* at the Virginia Settlement. The others remained at Monrovia—McKnight went in the Packet to Bassa.

Finding it not possible to attend to such a large company, unless they were located together, I spoke to Gen. Lewis on the subject, and told

him the unavoidable neglect that must be suffered by some of the sick, where such a large company is divided, apart about *ten miles* from the rest, should all be taken down about the same time. Consequently, he engaged the attendance of Dr. E. M. Baker. You no doubt remember the person I allude to, from Richmond, Va.—he came out about a year ago.

I went up to the asylum, therefore, as they were all taken down very soon, leaving the portion that located in Monrovia in charge of Dr. Baker. All at the asylum have been attacked with fever, *five of whom have died*. The rest are all up and doing well.

Of those that died at the Virginia settlement, was, Harry McCloe, from Augusta Co., Va.; Jacob Snyder, Jefferson Co., Va. This man was a very old man, and he completely starved himself to death, as no one could induce him to eat anything for *nine days*, he having at the time no fever on him at all. And when urged to take refreshments, he would say, that he was told before leaving America, that the best course for him to pursue was to starve the fever out.

Peter See, and Catherine his daughter, from Randolph Co., Va. The young woman came to her death by a fall. On going to the door one day, on recovering from an attack of fever, she stumbled and fell out of the door on a square block, striking her chest across the edge of the same. She was taken up speechless, and died in a few days after.

Jane Hugh, an old lady from Augusta Co., Va.

There have died of those at Monrovia, under Dr. Baker's charge, *six*, viz: Mr. Diego Evens, his wife and child—these are from Lexington, Va. An old man called Primus, from Montgomery Co., Va. He, I

think, was 70 years of age, and Cyrus, and Milly Melvin his wife, of Montgomery Co., Va., both very old.

In the case of Mr. Evens, he persisted in hiring a house under the hill, on the edge of a marsh, or low murky ground, that was at the time being worked or turned up, by making a road across it. I entreated him not to go there, explaining to him the danger attending such a location, and almost certain death. But it was an enviable situation for making money, and as he had goods to dispose of, the persuasion of Gen. Lewis, with his friends that came out with him, could avail nothing.

The medicines by the Chieftain came to hand.

Yours, respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

FROM J. S. SMITH, M. D.

GREENVILLE,
April 9th, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 25th, per Liberia Packet, came safely to hand on the 8th ultimo; and, in compliance with your directions, I have come down to this place to attend the emigrants from Savannah, by the "Chieftain," and as many more as may come while I am down here. The Chieftain arrived here on the 6th instant.

The Packet reached here on the 19th ultimo, and is now homeward bound, via Bassa and Monrovia.

A young man of twenty, who is tolerably well informed, and who bids fair to be useful, applied to study medicine in my office "on his own hook," but he has not yet commenced. He lives at Monrovia.

Believe me to be ever gratefully
yours,
J. S. SMITH.

FROM DERSELINE T. HARRIS.

MONROVIA, *April 19th*, 1850.
Dear Sir :—Your favor of the 21st

January arrived duly at hand by the Liberia Packet, and I was glad to hear from you in the manner that you therein expressed yourself concerning the matter of Liberian interest that you touched upon. Your flattering remarks concerning the letter from me of the 20th of November last, were duly appreciated.

I hope *M. H. D.* will not stab me in the dark, but act more gentlemanly than heretofore. If he is really ignorant of Liberia, *et id genus omne*, he could have received, and can easily receive, information by seeking it in a proper manner of those who are acquainted therewith. My best respects to him, and I bid him adieu.

I hope ere long to hear of the recognition of Liberia by your Government; which act, I am charitable enough to believe, is as much desired by many of the American people as by any of the Liberians.—We claim it of the United States as a right, as strongly demanded by justice as by humanity. We consider ourselves, in a measure, a portion of the American people; having been born in your midst, and educated among you. And from you we have come, with your liberal institutions imbibed; and by means of the Christian Religion we were there taught to espouse, and the Holy Bible—the chart of that religion—we have undertaken the mighty task, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, to redeem a continent sunken in the deepest gloom and barbarity. And will not our *Alma Mater* assist us in this great undertaking, by at least the sanction of her approbation? I need not dwell longer on the subject, for I feel confident that, if not already, it will shortly be done.

I am at present acting Secretary of State. However incompetent I may be for the task, I am willing

and desirous to discharge my duty to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,

D. T. HARRIS.

FROM SION HARRIS.

CALDWELL,

April 16, 1850.

REV. MR. McLAIN: SIR—I write to inform you that we are well, hoping you and family are the same. I am glad to say to you what I could never say before, that we have found out another power beyond man's power—that is, for the first man in Liberia, I am working of horses plowing. I have got a nice horse and mare, and the mare has got a fine colt. I also have two yokes of oxen. I am hauling timber out of the swamp, which has killed up hundreds of men toating it. They draw as well as any of your oxen in America. I have planted about twelve acres of rice. I have corn and ginger now planted.

You have at the public store in Monrovia numbers of plows; they are rotting; there has never been any use found for them before. Will you make me a present of one or two, as long as I will use them? You also have a number of waggon wheels laying about the public store. There has never been any use found for them. Will the Society make me a present of some of them, or of a waggon to use, when done with it, I will deliver it back?

You can give notice in the Repository, that the way is open to the Mandingo country, and cattle and horses are coming down. The cattle is cheap. They cost from six to seven dollars a piece; some of them weigh three hundred. The horses cost from forty to fifty and sixty. I hope to hear from you.

No more, but remain yours,

SION HARRIS.

FROM JESSE SHARP.

MONROVIA,
April 22, 1850.

REV. WM. McLAIN:

DEAR SIR:—I feel my gratefulness to you for your kindness. Since I have been here in Liberia, which is about seven months, I have had two attacks of the fever, which was very light; and I have seen no person that have acted prudently, but what has fared as well as I have. I have purchased seventy acres of land on the St. Paul's river, and have planted a small portion of it with such produce as cassadas, potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, ginger, corn, and rice; besides many other fruits and vegetables; and I must say I have a most noble and flourishing crop, with very little labor, though it is said by some in the States the people in Liberia cannot get any thing to eat but snakes and frogs, I must say I have not experienced a hungry hour since I have been here, and I have seen no person that would half work, but what was well supplied; and after viewing what a great country we have, I do bless God that I ever came here, and I am compelled to thank the Colonization Society for what they have done for me and my family.

I have to inform you of the death of my brother-in-law, T. G. Smith, who departed this life the 2d of February, 1850. I cannot say that he died from the effects of the fever, but because his time was expired. He exclaimed, "I feel my gratefulness to the Colonization Society, for they lifted me out of a land of oppression, and set me in a land whose pillars depends upon our own wisdom and industry. I am now willing to die; God has done all things for my good. And I must say, this is one soul that is saved through your instrumentality, for he saw if I had not of come here, I

should never thought of getting religion."

Nothing more at present, but remain yours, JESSE SHARP.

FROM R. E. MURRAY.

GREENVILLE, March 27, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of this opportunity of writing to you a few lines.

The emigrants by the barque "Huma" are doing pretty well. A few are still troubled with chills occasionally. Most of the company are comfortably settled. Those who have commenced farming seem disposed to do all in their power to improve their condition.

The Patterson people have received the money, &c., sent for them. They are quite grateful for it.

Our prospects generally are good, and we are looking forward with cheerful hearts to the breaking up of the factories about. The natives about us are becoming more reconciled to the new state of things than I anticipated, in so short a time. Even our Blue Barre friends appear anxious to have a settlement formed there; and I should not be at all surprised if in my next, the gratifying intelligence is forwarded to you that emigrants for Blue Barre may be sent out. Another company like that by the Huma is quite desirable; and I hope this country may receive many such. We want both sides of our river settled.

April 15th. There is now every probability that Blue Barre will be settled without difficulty. The President saw some of the chiefs on the 1st instant. After a little talking with them, they agreed that on the arrival of emigrants for that place, they will not object to their settlement.

The Barque "Chieftain," Captain Drinkwater, arrived on the 6th inst.

Yours truly,
R. E. MURRAY.

FROM REV. ISAAC ROBERTS.

GREENVILLE, *April 2, 1850.*

DEAR SIR:—I now take up my pen to address you a few lines. Myself and family are now getting smart. I am now living in my own house, and am much pleased with my situation. I am located not very far from the sea-beach. I can stand in my house and see the British and American men-of-war passing by at sea. Our harbor is often visited by trading vessels. The palm-oil trade is good business here. Our schools are tolerable. The Lord's day is strictly observed by this community. Our congregations are very good. We are now about to erect a market-house, which will be a great improvement to this place. The expedition by the Huma, proved themselves to be vigilant men. They have cut down the trees, cleared their lands, and erected houses, and are living in them, with the exception of a very few families.

Liberia is the home for the colored man. A few days ago, the Lark went down to the leeward, and came in contact with a vessel that had violated our revenue laws, by not coming to the port of entry, which forfeited the vessel and cargo, but the Captain pleaded ignorance of our laws, and upon a promise that the like should not take place again, he was let off, after having paid the required duties. Agriculture is on the increase. Our climate is a most delightful one. I have never found the heat as oppressive here as in the States. In the morning we have the land-breezes, and in the afternoon the sea-breezes.

I remain yours with respect.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

FROM SAMUEL V. MITCHELL.

GREENVILLE, *April 7th, 1850.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Another opportunity affords me to write you a few lines. I received by the Packet

a bundle of papers, on her arrival here, and the Repository, which I know must have come from you. The "Chieftain" hove in sight on the 6th. It caused such an excitement you never saw, until the Captain and Johnston came ashore. Then the South Carolinians flocked around them, with language like this. How are you Johnston? Welcome to the home of your choice. How many South Carolinians are on board? Why did you not persuade my mother, my brother, my sister, or some of my most intimate friends, that this is the only home for the colored man? We interrogated him in such a manner, that if he had ten tongues he could not answer all our questions.

My wife and myself have not altogether got over the acclimating process. My daughter and the children I brought out with me are well. What gratifies me more is that they are all so well pleased with their present home. The children are all going to school. The President and Lady were down here a few days ago, and we had very lively times. And I think now all that the people of Sinou wants for great improvements, is for some men to come out here with a little money. Every body is planting coffee more or less; and I think we will have a good deal for exportation in three or four years.

Thomas Smith, from Charleston, who died a few weeks ago at Monrovia, is much regretted apparently through the whole of Liberia. Sinou is very healthy at present—only one death for the last four months.

I remain yours,

SAMUEL V. MITCHELL.

FROM HENRY B. STEWART.

GREENVILLE, *April 8th, 1850.*

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter dated Savannah, 13th February, by

the Captain of the emigrant vessel just arrived in this port from Georgia, all well and safe. It afforded me much pleasure in reading your kind letter, and also the papers you sent me.

I have received the February number of the African Repository, through the politeness of Rev. R. E. Murray, and was much gratified to see the deep interest manifested at the late annual meeting of the Colonization Society in behalf of the Republic of Liberia. It is my wish and prayer that you may never want for friends.

As regards things in this place, all is quiet. The few that seemed to be somewhat dissatisfied at first

are now perfectly satisfied. As for myself, I would not go back to America to live if I could. My children are all going to school, and are doing well. Four of them are making rapid progress in grammar, geography, arithmetic, and other parts of learning. Most of the emigrants that came out with me have got up their houses, and are doing well. I have put up my house, and am living in it, on a beautiful hill. We have not as yet experienced a revival of religion since I have been here; but divine worship is regularly performed.

No more, but remain your friend,
H. B. STEWART.

Wants of Liberia.

SINCE the founding of this colony, now Republic, she has ever labored under some seemingly imperative want, either real or imaginary, either felt by herself or by her many sympathising friends. These wants have been of a general or specific character, prospective or immediate. For years, like Greece, she was in want of a ruler, as one agent of the Colonization Society after another fell under the influence of the climate; then she wanted constitution and laws; then protection; then missionaries and teachers. All these she has at last found herself capable of supplying without aid. Then she has wanted a steam, water, or wind mill, for sawing and grinding, a horse and ox power, for cultivating the soil, a model farm, a high school, a college, independence, recognition by foreign governments, extension of territory, means of coast defence, navy, &c., &c. Most of these wants were real; some have been, and the others no doubt will, in due time, be supplied; but more important than all, and underlying all these wants, has existed from the begin-

ing, the want of *men*,—intelligent, enterprising, good-principled men. Give but Liberia these, and all other things shall be added unto her. We say this *has been* the great want of Liberia; but never the *sine qua non*, until now. Liberia must soon have a material accession of this class of population, or some of the most important benefits to be derived from her acknowledged national independence, will be lost to her forever. Let the question be thrice asked, as was another to the famed Grecian orator, "What does Liberia want?" and the answer will thrice be then given—"men, men, men."

Let it not be supposed that we under estimate the characters of the more eminent Liberians, the brave men, who in times of peril, have offered their lives for their country's good, those through whose able conduct the feeble colony of a charitable society has assumed a respectable rank among nations. Their lives and their deeds are matters of history, and need not our humble praise. But Liberia wants, and must have *more* men. Her few brave and

skilful leaders sufficed for the *colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will shew for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading port for an almost boundless, rich inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Cesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for certain considerations, to land merchandise and, in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for

the residence of the trade man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel, often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports; in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives, in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that, the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small

crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above named objections; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade, and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances; illegal traffic or smuggling will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringement of its laws, or to modify them; in other words, to *retract!* and allow foreigners to trade directly with the

natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess? We regret to say we think not;—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position, but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men!*

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840. Since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and camwood on what is now the Liberia Coast, independent of those which traded at the colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the colonies and took produce from thence, but the amount so disposed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least \$10,000 each, making \$100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of \$200,000 invested in ves-

sels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled or even to have increased 50 per cent., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of \$300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say, we can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine and estimate pro rata. We believe at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that, and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping \$30,000, merchandize for the trade \$30,000, total \$60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territory, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have men—monied men*. But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for*. She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy, privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden harvest, for common commercial

pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that, it might be presumed we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that, it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a

kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feelings and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolised by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European

and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian Coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the Windward, Ivory, and Gold Coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the Western Coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.—*Maryland Col. Journal.*

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Meeting of Colored People to hear Statements about Liberia.

NEW YORK,
June 18th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—The peculiar interest which events for the moment invest all that relates to the American Slave and all connected with Africa, induced me to attend a meeting held last evening, in the church corner of Prince and Marion streets, to hear a statement from a citizen of Liberia, to the colored people of New York. The meeting begun at 8½ o'clock, and after singing and prayer, Mr. Moore arose, and with much modesty and with rather a low voice, began a plain simple statement. Mr. Moore is, I judge, about 55 years of age, rather small of stature, with sharp, aquiline features, and but for com-

plexion and hair, might pass for a veritable Roman.

He remarked that being a stranger, from a far country, in which he had resided for 18 years, the audience would naturally expect something from him descriptive of Liberia, and the mode of living there.

On their arrival there, emigrants, as soon as their acclimation permitted them, performed their own labor; or if their means enabled them to employ others before that, begun to clear and cultivate a little land. As an excellent substitute for bread, *cassada* was first planted. It was a vegetable that might be planted every month of the year, and from the same field, roots of an excellent quality

could be gathered for a full year, six months after planting. It was no exaggeration to say that one acre would give an aggregate supply for a family of *twenty persons*!

Sweet potatoes, like cassada, where the land is kept rich and clear of weeds, will continue to yield from year to year from the same vines.

Of *yams* there are various kinds, some equal to the finest Irish potatoes, and these too are abundant at all seasons.

Lima beans bear three or four years, year in and year out, from the same vine. Another bean from the West Indies, when green, is as rich as the American pea, and half a peck may be obtained from a single bush.

With these vegetables as a substitute for bread, all of which begin to be fit for use within six months, the new emigrant is protected from all fear of hunger, and may turn his attention to raising articles for market, and commerce.

Ginger, from its abundant yield, and simplicity of culture, deserves first mention. A few persons raise considerable; one of my neighbors will this year have 3,000 pounds.—I have seen one peck from a hill.

Arrow root is another article very productive. It is as fine as can be raised in the world. A single acre will yield more and faster than any one man can grind and fit for market. Mixed one-half with wheat flour, it makes the most delicate bread in the world.

Indian corn might be raised at all seasons, and is, for the purpose of use on the table as green corn, but as it is not very profitable, the usual grain cultivated is—

Rice.—This is the great article of consumption and sale. There are many varieties besides that introduced from the United States.

Among the native varieties may be mentioned the *red rice*, the black chaff or bogan and the yellow beard or manman.

The peculiarity of the two last, the bogan and manman, is that a crop springs up from the old roots the second year, and so on from year to year.*

Coffee.—Of all our productions for export and commerce this is the most important. I am acquainted with coffee, and have never tasted any equal to ours in Liberia. We have, I suppose, *twenty* varieties, of which at least fifteen kinds are growing on my own farm, of some 7000 trees. In 1849 I sent 196 lbs. to the United States for a market, and it was pronounced by many judges superior to the Java or Mocha.—Some varieties require several years before yielding the berry; others will yield in eighteen months from transplanting from the nursery. In some the outer shell has to be broken; in these kinds it opens like a hickory nut. Some varieties when ripe are black, some red, some brown, and others green.

Cocoa of a quality vastly better than your chocolate is raised abundantly.

Ground Nuts, almost as valuable, are easily cultivated, and will perpetuate themselves if the ground is kept clean of weeds and grass.

Of other vegetables I need scarcely speak. Cabbages, radishes, tomatoes, bananas, plantains, of two varieties, of which it requires a *man* to lift a single bunch; these and numerous other kinds abound. But this may suffice as to a means of living.

Liberia offers us, as its greatest gift, a *free country*. Our own race are in *power and honor*. You have heard of it, we know; and therefore

* Would it not be worth while for our Patent Office to obtain some specimens of these varieties, to introduce into the Southern States.

prize it. We are a free and independent State, having a Constitution and Bill of Rights, like that of the United States. We do our own voting, while you in most of this country do not. I visited Washington City before I came here, and the condition of the poor people pained my very heart. I wanted almost to force them to enjoy our privileges.

I feel no inclination to return to Washington, but if I do, it will be to induce or almost compel some to go with me, for we will do them good.

We are yet a small people and small population. Much has been done for us, and yet much remains to be done. We are, as it were, on the fringes of Africa. We are free, and rejoice at the present, and hope for the future. Our Republic may yet extend, as do the United States, from one ocean to the other, from the Atlantic to the Indian.—When we recall to mind the short time it has taken in America to attain her greatness, what shall forbid us to hope such a future for ourselves, and that a vast emigration shall yet take place to Liberia? What may not Liberia become? We expect much—we look and labor for much.

Already Liberia, like a young Hercules, has strangled the hydra slave trade for 300 or 400 miles along the coast, and is destined to complete the work. England is co-operating, and by keeping a blockade of Gallinas with two vessels will aid in our present negotiations for that slave mart, and when obtained, there will be none from Senegal to the Niger, over 1,500 miles. We are proud of our country and its influence, and because we enjoy all the rights of men.

I came not to America to excite an infatuated hope, but by such statements of facts as I may make, to diffuse information among you,

I rejoice that so many in America are engaged in seeking the liberty of my people; but if all else fails, Liberia will remain a refuge, and she will receive you with open arms.—Compare our Constitution and Bill of Rights with that of America, and ours is not inferior. We are our own law-makers; we do our own voting, and elect our own officers. We have, in *one word*, a free government.

Many questions were then put to Mr. Moore, respecting the kinds of cattle, the number of churches, the various towns, the kinds of buildings, the excellence of their schools, &c., which I have not room to transcribe.

Mr. Roy, a successful merchant of Liberia, who has returned with several thousand dollars, the earning of a few years in Liberia, was called out from the audience, where he was sitting, and made quite a thrilling address. He said he did not come to America to seek emigrants; he was here on private business; and had absolutely refused to make any public address. He thought that the fact that he had gone out there, and intended to return there, should be evidence enough of his opinion. He went out originally as a merchant, and not as an emigrant. He had for 17 years determined to live under a Government of his own people, and had looked to the West Indies. Circumstances, while he was at school at Oberlin, had led him to go to Liberia, but not at the instigation of any white man. He advised any who go to do as he did; try to go with enough to come back if they did not like the place.—Many loved Liberia so well, that no inducement could make them return—others who had gone from slavery, would be willing to be sold into slavery to get back. The schools, he thought, were fully equal to any he had ever seen in this country.

At a late hour the meeting was dissolved in some confusion, owing to questions by parties, who objected to a clause in the Liberia Constitution, excluding white men from the privileges of citizenship. Mr. Roy stated that this arose from no prejudice, but from a convic-

tion that the greater wealth and facilities for business possessed by them, would, for the present, render the Colonist unequal in competition, and they only wished to defend themselves during their weakness.

AMICUS.

[From the Edinburg correspondent of the Puritan and Recorder.]

The Slave Trade and the British Squadron.

THE Edinburg correspondent of the Puritan and Recorder holds the following language, in a late letter on this subject.

The principles and the labors which abolished the slave-trade as a legal traffic by British subjects, and originated the British squadron on the coast of Africa for its prevention, will be honored as long as the world lasts. That the efforts to prevent the slave-traffic have been as successful as they were well meant, no one will pretend. Fowell Buxton saw, and in his own frank way acknowledged this; and he sought by a systematized effort to civilize the border tribes of Africa, and bring them into commercial relations with civilized nations, as likely to prove a more effectual check to the slave-trade. The unfortunate issue of the Niger Expedition, was a blow to that scheme. Yet no one was shaken by that unhappy failure, in his conviction that the idea was a good one, and is that which will ultimately bring about the issue which we desire. Whatever be the reason, there has been for some years back a growing dissatisfaction in the minds of some of our leading men with things as they now are. The expense of our squadron on the coast of Africa, would be no consideration, if the end were gained. But if, as is argued, the evils of the traffic—that is, the mortality and suf-

ferings of the captured negroes are aggravated by the means of a preventive kind which we employ, while the slave market is quite sufficiently supplied notwithstanding, the expediency of continuing these preventive efforts seems at least open to consideration. No doubt the abandonment of the position so long maintained at much cost by Britain, would seem like an abandonment of that cause of philanthropy which has been her boast. And this feeling indisposes many to a calm and impartial consideration of the real merits of this question. At all events, the other night, when a proposal was to be made in Parliament for the withdrawal of the squadron from the coast of Africa, much alarm was taken. In anticipation of the discussion and the vote, Lord John Russell summoned his followers, and in a tone more authoritative than conciliatory, announced his determination to stand or fall by this question. This has given much offence to many of his own party, and no small occasion of banter and merriment to the opposition. It is thought that to make the ministerial influence bear thus upon *every* question is hard and oppressive to those who are sincerely anxious to keep a party in power, but not disposed to submit every opinion to the dictation of a Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary. However, Lord John Russel pre-

vailed, and his followers gave him the majority which, in this unlooked-for strait, he demanded.

The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* refers to the same subject in the following paragraph in his letter of the 2d ult.

Our papers are a good deal occupied with discussing the propriety of Great Britain continuing the blockade of the coast of Africa, with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade. Those who advocate the continuance of the blockade say, "the feelings of humanity which dictated the abolition of the slave-trade in 1816, and demanded the sacrifice of twenty million pounds sterling a generation later, are not to be outraged now." Mr. LABOUCHERE states that "the price of a man on the coast of Africa is £20, and the cost of his conveyance to Cuba £6 10s.; and the same man will sell in Cuba for £100." These figures, indeed, show the profits of the trade; but other figures painfully convince us that the system pursued by Great Britain has not diminished the number of persons deported from Africa annually, and sold into slavery in Cuba and Brazil. In 1842 the export of slaves had sunk to 30,000; in 1847 it was 84,000. Mr. Hutt stated that the importation of slaves into Brazil in 1848 exceeded the demand by 8,000. He stated further that slaves were cheaper in Brazil now than when the trade was unrestricted. No less than £25,000,000 has been expended by Great Britain in this attempt to put down the slave trade, and it is now continued at an annual expense of more than £700,000. Mr. Cardwell said the slave trade had been extinguished along a line of coast of at least 1,500 miles, and some of the greatest

depots of the trade had been completely abolished. This, however, appears to be of very little consequence, so far as the great result is regarded, if increased exportations of slaves occur at other points, which appears to be the case. The argument for the continuance of the African blockade is, that it is for the honor of the country to persevere in what may justly be considered an abortive undertaking. So far as the plea of humanity goes, it is probable that, in attempting the blockade of twenty-five hundred miles of coast, we compel the slave-dealers to pack eight slaves where only three were crowded before, and that this *extra* crowding causes the deaths of from eight to nine thousand human beings annually, besides adding very much to the sufferings of all who reach their destination alive. To counter-balance this, we set at liberty from five to six thousand annually. The *Examiner* quotes Mr. GLADSTONE as having said wisely, "that it is not the ordinance of Providence that the Government of one country should correct the morals of another. The beam in our own eyes should be the first object of our attention; let us correct our own morals and manners, and look at the condition of Ireland and of our own people."

Our impressions touching this subject are decidedly against the propriety of withdrawing the Naval forces either of the United States or of England from the African coast. Their presence there is attended with collateral advantages with which the interests of commerce could not well dispense. We have many facts, and a mass of testimony bearing upon this subject, but we are obliged to defer it to a future number.

Colonization Meeting in Lexington, Va.

A meeting of the citizens of Lexington, Va., was held in the Court House on the evening of the 13th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the removal of the free colored population to Liberia.

On motion of Col. S. McD. Reid, Capt. Rob't. White was appointed Chairman, and J. T. Patton, Secretary of the meeting.

The objects of the Colonization Society were forcibly set forth, and the operation of the law of the last General Assembly of Virginia, appropriating \$30,000 a year for five years for the removal of the free colored population of the State to Liberia, was presented and fully explained by addresses from the Rev. Mr. Baily, Agent of the American Colonization Society, J. B. Dorman, Esqr., Maj. J. T. L. Preston, Dr. J. W. Paine, and G. W. Dabney, Esqr.

On motion of Maj. J. T. L. Preston, the following resolutions were passed by the meeting unanimously.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the act of the Legislature at its last session, making an appropriation to aid the Colonization Society in the removal to Liberia of the free people of color of this State with their own consent, is wise, humane, and politic, and tends to results which we foresee must be met at no distant day—the separation of this anomalous class from our community.

Resolved, That the true interests of

the free people of color, as well as of the State, require their removal, and that Liberia as a republic of *freemen* has our hearty sympathies and good will.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the Legislature in their benevolent object, and with the free people of color of our own town and county, in their efforts to find a home and free citizenship in Liberia, which we cannot consistently afford them here, and that stern necessity for their removal is now more than compensated by the eminent advantages awaiting in the new Republic, which invites them to its citizenships and homes.

On motion of J. G. Paxton, the following additional resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That there be appointed a committee to co-operate with the Rev. R. Bailey in raising funds and devising means to secure the removal of the free persons of color of Rockbridge to the Republic of Liberia.

On motion, this resolution was filled by the appointment of Dr. J. W. Paine, Col. S. McD. Reid, Maj. J. T. L. Preston, J. G. Paxton, J. B. Lyle and J. B. Dorman, Committee. Before the adjournment of the meeting the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars was subscribed for this object.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ROB'T. WHITE, *Chairman*.
J. T. PATTON, *Secretary*.

Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 4th July, on her eighth voyage, with *fifty five emigrants* sent out by the American Colonization Society, with provisions and a large quantity of goods for the purchase of territory.

In consequence of a case of small-pox having occurred in one of the sailors on board the Packet, after

she sailed from Baltimore, the captain prudently determined to put into Hampton Roads. The emigrants were all immediately vaccinated, and every other precautionary measure was used to prevent the spread of the disease; which caused a necessary detention until the 24th instant, on which day she went to sea, with all on board in good health and spirits.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. Howe, from Baltimore, July 4, 1850, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>							
1	Juliann Hazard - -	75	-	-	Baptist	-	Purchased herself.
2	Matthias G. Hazard -	39	farmer -	read & write	-	-	Purchased himself.
3	Elizabeth, his wife -	28	seamstress	read - -	Method't	free	
4	Juliann, daughter -	12	-	do.	-	do.	
5	Emeline, " - -	7	-	-	-	do.	
6	Delia, " - -	5	-	-	-	do.	
7	Geo. H. Hazard - -	36	upholsterer	read - -	Method't	-	Purchased himself.
8	David G. Hazard - -	29	tailor - -	read & write	Presby'n	free	
9	Thomas Elliott - -	60	farmer -	read - -	Method't	-	Purchased himself.
10	Hannah, his wife -	58	-	do.	do.	-	Purchased herself.
11	Amos Y. Montgomery	35	farmer -	read & write	do.	free	
12	James Tucker - -	40	merchant -	do.	do.	-	Purchased himself.
13	Harriet, his wife -	35	-	-	-	-	
14	James, son - - -	12	-	-	-	-	
<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>							
15	William K. Tyler - -	27	laborer -	read & write	Method't	-	Emancipated by Mrs. Ann Ritter.
16	Martha F. Tyler - -	23	-	-	do.	free	
17	Richard H. Tyler - -	7	-	-	-	do.	
18	James O. Tyler - -	2	-	-	-	do.	
19	Philip C. Tyler - -	4	-	-	-	do.	
20	Joseph E. Tyler - -	1	-	-	-	do.	
21	John A. Fuller - -	26	shoemaker	read & write	Method't	do.	
22	Paulina Fuller - -	19	-	-	do.	do.	
23	Jasper Boush - -	32	farmer -	-	-	-	Emancipated.
24	Sarah Boush - -	21	washer -	-	-	free	
25	Oliver Perry Boush -	1	-	-	-	do.	
26	Henry Nimmo - -	45	bricklayer	a little -	Baptist	-	Emancipated by will of W. Nimmo.
27	Rebecca Nimmo - -	30	-	read & write	Method't	free	
28	John H. Nimmo - -	16	bricklayer	-	-	do.	
29	Maria E. Nimmo - -	8	-	-	-	do.	
30	Alexander Nimmo - -	6	-	-	-	do.	
31	Sarah F. Nimmo - -	4	-	-	-	do.	
32	Tazwell Nimmo - -	1½	-	-	-	do.	
33	Luke Merchant - -	26	blacksmith	a little -	Method't	-	Emancipated by will of W. Tress.
34	Penelope Merchant -	35	mantau mk.	do.	-	free	
35	John Kemp - - -	31	painter and glazier.	some - -	Method't	-	Emancipated by Marg't Wilson.
36	Sarah Kemp - - -	22	-	some - -	-	free	
37	Maria Cross - - -	18	washer -	-	-	do.	
38	Solomon Fuller - -	16	-	-	-	do.	
<i>Elizabeth City, N. C.</i>							
39	Sarah Palin - - -	22	-	-	-	free	
<i>Lexington, Va.</i>							
40	Frances J. Alexander	22	-	-	-	free	
41	Joseph, her child - -	5	-	-	-	do.	
42	George W., " - -	3	-	-	-	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
43	Rev. Othello Richards	53	-	read & write	Method't preacher	-	Emancipated by Mrs. S. P. Taylor.
44	Mary, his wife - - -	42	-	-	-	-	Purchased by her husband.
45	Caroline, daughter -	23	-	read & write	-	-	Purchased by her father.
46	Nancy, " - - -	9	-	-	-	-	do.
47	Eugenia, " - - -	8	-	-	-	-	do.
48	Wesley M., son -	6	-	-	-	-	do.
49	Francis Asbury, " -	3	-	-	-	-	do.
50	Samuel, " - - -	2	-	-	-	-	do.
<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>							
51	Henry W. Williams -	18	teacher	read & write	-	free	
<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>							
52	Joseph Hilton - - -	20	barber	-	Method't	free	
<i>New York City.</i>							
53	Rev. A. T. Wood -	36	-	liberal -	Presby'n preacher	free	Born in England.
54	Irene Stewart, his wife	24	-	-	-	do.	Born in New Brunswick.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>							
55	James Thompson - -	19	sailor -	read & write	-	free	

NOTE.—The 55 added to the number previously sent, (7,034,) make 7,089 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. Besides these, about 1,000 have been sent to Cape Palmas.

The cause of Education in Liberia.

WE copy from the Liberia Herald of December last, the following notice, by which our readers will perceive that there are men in Liberia who are disposed to try to promote the cause of education, by public lectures—by bringing before the minds of the people in this way, interesting and important principles and truths, of which the general mass would otherwise remain in ignorance. And from a personal knowledge of all the lecturers, we hesitate not in expressing our opinion that some of these lectures would compare favorably with any that have been delivered in the Smithsonian Institute in this city.

It is clearly evident that there is something in Liberia—whether the exciting effects of the climate, or more probably the freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, operating in connexion with a consciousness of privileges never before enjoyed—

certainly there is something, which, in many cases, causes an expansion of intellect, and a development of powers, beyond the highest point of mental attainments to which those same individuals would have arrived, had they remained in this country.

Four of these lecturers—Russell, Roberts, Smith and Erskine, are young men who emigrated to Liberia in early childhood, and who consequently were brought up and educated there. Two of these four—Drs. Roberts and Smith, pursued a regular course of medical studies in Liberia under the instructions of Dr. Lugenbeel, and graduated with distinction at a highly respectable medical college in New England; and they are now practising their profession with a success unsurpassed by any of their predecessors, either white or colored. Two of the other lecturers—Phillips and Harris,

also young men, emigrated to Liberia within the last three years; and they have already exhibited evidences of talents which would have continued comparatively dormant, had they remained in this country. Two of the other three—James and Ellis, the latter favorably known in Alabama and other parts of this country as “the learned blacksmith,” are actively and usefully engaged in teaching; and the author of the introductory lecture is widely known in this country as a man of talents, inferior to few of our most popular orators.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

NOTICE.

The citizens are hereby notified, and respectfully invited to attend a series of Lec-

tures, to be delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum, at the Senate Chamber, semi-monthly, commencing on Friday evening, the 22d of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., by members of the institution, in the following order, to wit:

Introductory, by Hon. H. TEAGE. On Theology, by Rev. A. F. RUSSELL. On Jurisprudence, by J. B. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law. On Medicine, by H. J. ROBERTS, M. D. On Therapeutics, by J. S. SMITH, M. D. On Philology, by Rev. H. W. ELLIS. On Mathematics, by Rev. H. W. ERSKINE. On History, by D. T. HARRIS, Attorney at Law. On Natural History, by B. V. R. JAMES, Esqr.

J. S. SMITH,

Pres. of the Lyceum.

MONROVIA, December 27th, 1849.

Purchase of Gallinas.

We rejoice in being able to furnish our readers with the gratifying intelligence that the far-famed territory of Gallinas, which for many years has been one of the principal slave depots on the western coast of Africa, is now a part and parcel of the Republic of Liberia. By the following letter from President Roberts, it will be perceived that the native chiefs, the rightful owners and proprietors of the soil, have sold their territory to the Liberian Government, with the full understanding that the slave-trade is to be forever abandoned on that part of the coast of Africa, whence, until very lately, thousands of slaves were annually exported. Our readers will doubtless remember that, in the month of February, 1849, the slave-factories at the place were all demolished by Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, commander in chief of the British naval forces on the coast of Africa. And, in consequence of the block-

ade of that part of the coast by the British cruisers, the trade in slaves has not been re-established. And now, as the whole territory has been secured to the Government of Liberia by fair and honorable purchase, ratified by a solemn compact, in which the native chiefs bind themselves to abandon forever the slave-trade, we may confidently expect that the nefarious traffic will never be revived at that place. Thus we perceive the onward progress of the little African Republic—sending forth the light of civilization and Christianity amidst the habitations of the benighted sons and daughters of Ham, presenting to the colored people of this country prospects of the most encouraging character, and exhibiting to the world indubitable evidence of the practicability of the colonization enterprise.

It will be perceived that President Roberts confidently looks to us to

aid him in meeting the liabilities incurred by this purchase; and in turn we confidently look for assistance to our friends; many of whom, we doubt not, will be pleased to contribute to the liquidation of this large debt, in view of the great advantages to Liberia, which may result from the acquisition of so important a territory.

FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA,

May 17th, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the windward coast, and find here the U. S. Brig Bainbridge on the eve of sailing for the U. S. via Porto Prya. Captain Slaughter has been kind enough to allow me an hour to send a letter or two by him. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity to send you a hasty note, to say that we have at length succeeded in securing the famed Territory of Gallinas to this government, including all the territories between Cape Mount and Shebar, excepting a small slip of about five miles of coast in the Killom country, which will all soon fall into our hands. For these tracts we have incurred a large debt, and we confidently look to you to aid us in meeting these liabilities at maturity. Had I not deemed it absolutely important to secure the Gallinas to prevent the revival of the slave-trade there, I would not have paid the price demanded. The purchase of Gallinas and the neighboring tracts will cost us about \$9,500.

The chiefs were aware of the object of the purchase, and argued strenuously the sacrifice, as they consider it, they must make in abandoning forever the slave-trade, and demanded a large sum as an equiv-

alent. In addition to the amount stated above, we have obliged ourselves to appoint commissioners immediately to settle the wars in the country, and open the trade in camwood, ivory, and palm oil with the interior tribes; and also settle among them, as soon as convenient, persons capable of instructing them in the art of husbandry. This will also cost us a considerable sum, which will no doubt be returned in the end by the advantages the trade will give. Still the present outlay will be, I fear, more than equal to our ability.

The schooner "David C. Foster" has arrived safely, and the emigrants, as far as I have learned, were landed in good health.

We have no further news worth communicating.

Yours, in haste,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Washington, D. C.

FROM GEN. LEWIS.

COLONIAL WAREHOUSE,

Monrovia, May 15th, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The U. S. Brig "Bainbridge," still remaining in port, gives me an opportunity of informing you that the President has returned. He succeeded in obtaining the cession of the Gallinas, and now that remarkable country, has become a part of the Liberian Republic. This will, I presume, be very gratifying news to you and to the friends of Liberia in the U. S. and England. It may be put down for a certainty, that the slave-trade will not again be revived in that country. Indeed, I believe firmly that the Spaniards will not attempt to re-establish themselves in that country, when they learn that we hold jurisdiction over it. There can be but little doubt, that the slavers would return

as soon as they hear that the English had raised the blockade.

I enclose to you copies of the despatches received from Commodore Gregory on the 12th inst. It is the notice from Commodore Fanshawe, commanding the British Naval Forces on this coast, notifying him of the raising of the blockade off the Gallinas.

Public affairs are in their usual order. We can have no reason to complain of the state of affairs at present. We are, nevertheless, in want of help. A few thousand dollars would greatly assist us. Has your government had time to think of us? We read in an American paper, that Mr. Clay has presented a petition to the Senate, requesting that Liberia be acknowledged as an Independent State, and we are waiting anxiously to hear the result of the application.

I forgot to mention to you, that Commodore Bort, commanding the French naval forces on this coast, came here in March last, to render to us any assistance we might require. He had been informed that the slavers had re-established themselves at New Cesters; and that our government was preparing a military expedition to go down and drive them away. And so he hurried here, to place his frigate at the disposal of the government. And at the same time, he delivered a beautiful brass 12 pounder, complete in every respect, which his government had presented to Liberia.

In haste, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. A. C. Society,

Washington City, D. C.

FROM COM. GREGORY TO GEN. LEWIS.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

WEST BAY, PRINCE'S ISLAND,

May 4th, 1850.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, a communication from Commodore Fanshawe, notifying me of the raising of the blockade of the Gallinas &c., and have to request you will be pleased to give notice thereof to any merchant-vessels of the United States, that may arrive on the coast of Liberia.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your very humble servant,

F. H. GREGORY,

*Comdg. U. S. Squadron,
Coast of Africa.*

Gen. J. N. LEWIS,

U. S. Agt. &c. &c. &c. Monrovia.

FROM COM. FANSHAWE TO COM. GREGORY.

H. B. M. STEAM SHIP CENTAUR,

OFF GALLINAS,

February 4th, 1850.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the chiefs of "Gallinas" and "Solyman" having submitted to all that was required of them by the British Government, I have, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, made peace, and executed a new treaty with them, and have raised the blockade of their coast which has been established from "Solyman" Point on the south, to Cagoe on the north.

I request you will be pleased to give public notice of this to the authorities of the United States, and the American citizens trading to the west coast of Africa.

I have the honor to be sir, your most obt. humble servt.

ARTHUR FANSHAWE,
Commodore and Commander in Chief.

Donations

Received at the Office of the Colonization Society of the State of New York, from May 1, to July 15, 1850.

1850.			June	12—St. George's Church, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Rec- tor.....	348 14
May	1—West Richmond—J. F. Reed.....	5 00	"	12—Ref. Dutch Church, Caroline, Tomkins Co., Rev. E. Yates.....	4 14
"	2—Honeyoe—Jesse Stevens	5 00	"	13—Ref. D. Ch., Bleeker Street, Rev. Dr. Mar- cellus.....	27 74
"	2—City of New York— Daniel Fanshaw.....	6 27	"	13—Brick Ch. Pres. O. S., Rev. G. Spring.....	212 00
"	8—A friend.....	10 00	"	17—Scotch Pres. O. S., Rev. J. McElroy.....	259 08
"	12—Rev. G. Mather.....	10 00	"	24—Ref. D. Ch. 21st St., Rev. A. R. Van Nert..	35 00
"	17—P. C. Oakley.....	1 00	July	1—Ref. D. Ch. Broom Street, G. H. Fisher,	60 00
"	20—David Thompson....	30 00	"	1—Ref. D. Ch. Franklin Street, J. B. Harden- burg.....	50 00
"	22—Stockholm—"A friend" \$5, Ebenezer Hubbard \$10.....	15 00	"	1—Ref. D. Ch., Jersey City, D. Lord.....	24 00
"	28—City of New York— W. W. Pinneo.....	10 00	"	3—Meth. E. Ch., Tarry- town, P. P. Sanford, And a gold watch.	14 60
"	29—Marbletown—Rev. C. L. Vanduyck.....	5 00	"	8—Meth. E. Ch., 27th Street, Rev. J. J. Matthias,	19 00
June	4—Chazce—Mrs. Ann Hubbard, \$2, A Lady, 50 cents.....	2 50	"	8—Pres. Ch. O. S., Uni- versity Place, Rev. Geo. Potts.....	163 76
"	15—City—A friend.....	50 00	"	8—Ref. D. Ch., New Lols, Rev. J. A. Baldwin....	8 10
"	18—Dr. McNevin.....	5 00	"	8—Ref. D. Church Flat- lands, Rev. J. A. Bald- win.....	5 50
"	19—Salisbury Mills—"Free gift".....	10 00	"	8—Meth. E. Ch., Green- wich Circuit, Rev. W. M. Bangs.....	10 00
"	22—City—A member of the Ref. D. Church, per Rev. Dr. Dewitt.....	5 00	"	8—Ref. D. Church, Cor. Wooster and Washing- ton Place, Rev. M. S. Hutton.....	84 71
"	24—C. H. A.....	1 00	"	10—Meth. E. Ch. Daven- port, Del. Co., per S. D. Furguson.....	8 31
"	26—Palmer Townsend, "goods," \$8, Edward Corning, do. \$14, Chas. Little, do. \$6 19.....	15 33	"	10—Asso. Ref. Ch., White Lake, Rev. P. C. Rob- ertson.....	16 12½
"	27—Bradalbin—Rev. W. J. Monteith.....	5 00	"	12—Ref. D. Ch. Marble- town, Rev. C. L. Van Dyck.....	9 75
July	3—Binghampton—Rev. Pe- ter Lockwood.....	10 00	"	12—Collegiate, Ref. D. Ch. Lafayette Place, Rev. John Knox, \$129 16, Ref. D. Ch. North, Rev. T. C. Vernilye, \$63 34, Ref. D. Ch. Ninth, Rev. Thomas Dewit, \$35 53,	228 03
"	8—Bloomfield—A. H. John- son.....	5 00	"	15—Ref. D. Ch. Fishkill, Rev. F. M. Kip, \$22 53,	
"	8—City N. Y.—Charles Little.....	5 00			
"	10—Buffalo—Jesse Ketch- um.....	10 00			
		221 10			
May	8—For Roger's Slaves, from eighteen donors, be- fore reported.....	1800 00			
	Total.....	\$2021 10			
	Collections in Churches, &c.				
May	2—Anniversary Collection	37 80			
June	3—Rutger's Pres. Church, Rev. J. M. Krebs.....	92 27			
"	5—1st Pres. Ch., Fort Co- vington, for a Monu- ment to the memory of the late Thomas Buch- anan, Governor of Li- beria.....	7 00			

Ref. D. Ch. Blownburg,	
Rev. T. B. Romeyn, \$11,	
Episcopal Ch. Walden,	
Orange Co., Rev. Wm.	
H. Hart, \$4.....	37 53

\$1768 76½

Cash received per Report of Rev. Peter C. Oakley, for the month of June.

June	1—L. Buttershol, Troy,	1 00
"	9—Col M. E. Church,	
	Plattsburgh.....	10 58
	Col. M. E. Ch. West	
	Chazy	2 32
"	13—Col. M. E. Ch. Peru.	30
"	14—Don. of Mrs. Day, Peru	1 00
"	16—Col. M. E. Ch. Clin-	
	tonville.....	10 81
"	16—Col. M. E. Ch., Kees-	
	ville.....	10 72
"	19—Cash, Sheldon, Vt....	2 00
"	20—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Poultney, Vt.....	2 02
"	23—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Fort Edward, \$6 22, Col.	
	in M. E. Ch., Sandy Hill,	
	\$10 72, Col. in M. E.	
	Ch., Glenn's Falls, \$2..	18 94
"	26—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Schuylerville.....	56
"	27—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Fort Miller.....	50
"	28—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Union Village.....	6 03
"	30—Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
	Millertown, \$7, Col. in	
	M. Ch., Schaghticoke,	
	\$3 18, Col. in M. E.	
	Ch., Tomhannock, \$4,	14 18
		80 96

Collections by Rev. John M. Pease.

July	1—Collection in Cente-	
	nary, M. E. Ch., Brook-	
	lyn, to constitute Rev.	
	John G. Smith, a Life	
	Member.....	30 00
"	1—Don. of Mrs. Ger-	
	trude Heber, in memory	
	of her son Joseph, and	
	to educate a youth in	
	Africa, to bear his name,	10 00
		40 00

Subscriptions received for the African Repository.

May	1—E. Lord, Piermont,	1 00
June	4—Dr. J. B. Andrews,	
	City of New York,	1 00
"	17—Joseph Alsop, \$1, Isaac	

Adriance, \$1, Anderson
& Co., \$1, Hon. B. F.
Butler, \$1, Mrs. C. Brin-
kerhoof, \$1, William H.
Bowue, \$1, Mrs. Beth-
une, \$1, John J. Brower,
\$1, Stewart Brown, \$1,
Cornelius Bogart, \$1,
Mrs. E. Burnham, \$1,
Dr. J. Cockroft, \$1, Wm.
B. Crosby, \$1, Wm.
Chauncy, \$1, Dr. S. R.
Childs, \$1, James Don-
alson, \$1, Wm. Duboys,
\$1, Dr. J. W. Francis,
\$1, Gen. A. Fleming, \$1,
Benjamin Flanders, \$1,
Thomas Jeremiah, \$1,
General A. Lamb, \$1,
Benjamin Lowe, \$1, J.
B. Lester, \$1, C. Miles,
\$1, A. Megary, \$1, M.
L. Marsh, \$1, A. B. Mc-
Donald, \$1, J. C. Mee-
ker, \$1, Elisha Morrel,
Esq., \$1, R. H. Mc-
Curdy, \$1, A. B. Neil-
son, \$1, Wm. Neilson,
\$1, D. W. C. Oliphant,
\$1, Charles O'Conner,
\$1, Duncan Phyfe, \$1,
Elijah Paine, \$1, Dr. A.
C. Post, \$1, Wm. Pool,
\$1, B. H. Roach, \$1,
Caleb Swan, \$1, G. L.
Storer, \$1, Gen. Charles
W. Sanford, \$1, M. E.
Thompson, \$1, J. H.
Townsend, \$1..... 47 00

" 19—Gilbert Allen, \$1, Mrs.
Anderson, \$1, Aaron
Arnold, \$1, B. B. At-
terbury, \$1, Wm. Bard,
\$1, A. B. Belknap, \$1,
J. J. Boyd, \$1, J. L.
Brower, \$1, M. Bleak-
ley, \$1, Thomas C. But-
ler, \$1, C. Clarke, \$1,
Geo. M. Clearman, \$1,
M. Collins, \$1, Clark-
son, Crolius, \$1, B. Cur-
tis, \$1, E. J. Danforth,
\$1, Thos. C. Doremus,
\$1, John Gray, \$1, Neil
Gray, \$1, J. W. Law-
rence, \$1, R. W. Mar-
tin, \$1, D. Moffat, \$1,
H. McKinstry, \$1,
E. Morewood, \$1, F.
Newman, \$1, W. W.
Pinneo, \$1, H. Rowland,
\$1, W. S. Seymour, \$1,
H. W. Schefflin, \$1,
Ira Smith, \$1, J. T.

Smith, \$1, George A.		July 1—William Conch, \$1,	
Sukley, \$1, J. Warren,		Joseph Sampson, \$1...	2 00
\$1, F. W. Wolcott, \$1,		" 6—Cash.....	12½
James Wright, \$1, D.		" 10—Gen. E. W. Laight,	1 00
D. Williamson, \$1, C.		" 15—W. L. King.....	1 00
Van Wyck, \$1.....	37 00	Total.....	\$99 12½
" 20—Thomas Denny, \$1,		<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
James W. Beekman, \$1,		Donations in Office.....	\$2021 10
Mrs. L. Rushforth, \$1,		Collections ".....	1768 76½
J. L. Hale, \$1, Thomas		" per Rev. P. C. Oakley,	80 96
Hunt, \$1, Wm. Wheeler,		" per Rev. J. M. Pease,	40 00
\$1.....	6 00	Payments for African Repository,	99 12½
" 26—Wm. A. Duncan, \$1,		Total.....	\$4009 95
S. P. Williams, \$1.....	2 00		
" 27—G. S. Robins, \$1, B.			
F. Wheelright, \$1.....	2 00		
" 28—Ira Bliss.....	1 00		

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1850.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:—	
Barnstable—Cash, Cash, Cash,	
each 50 cents, Cash, 25 cents..	1 75
Yarmouth—Mrs. Hedges.....	50
South Dennis—Cash.....	50
Chatham—Azubah Howes.....	25
East Orleans—Mrs. Postmaster..	32
Wellfleet—Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash,	
Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each	
25 cents.....	2 00
Truro—Mrs. Benj. Dyer, Capt.	
Eben Davis, John Smith, each	
50 cts., Mr. Paine, Mr. Whorf,	
each 25 cents.....	2 00
Provincetown—Dr. Paine.....	50
Plymouth—Rev. James Kendall,	
D. D.....	2 00
South Marshfield—Miss Sampson,	
N. Packard, each 50 cents....	1 00
Braintree—Rev. R. S. Stairs, D.	
D. \$5, Samuel French, James	
Holbrook, Samuel Capen, each	
50 cents.....	6 50
West Randolph—Rev. Calvin Hitch-	
cock, \$5, Wales Thayer, Jr.,	
25 cents, Cash 10 cts., Cash 10	
cents.....	5 45
Milton—J. H. Morison, \$3, Jos.	
Rowe, \$5, Cash 50 cents.....	8 50
Abington—Cash 25 cents.....	25
	31 52

CONNECTICUT.

Thompsonville—J. S. Harvey, Esq.,	2 00
Lisbon—Rev. Levi Nelson.....	2 00

4 00

NEW YORK.

Albany—Fourth of July collection	
in the 1st Presbyterian Church,	
(Rev. Dr. Campbell's,) by	
Thomas McMullen, Elder....	40 00

NEW JERSEY.

Morristown—Joseph Lovell, Esq.,	10 00
Ringoes—Fourth of July collection	
in the United First and Second	
Churches of Amwell, N. J., by	
Rev. J. Kirkpatrick.....	17 00
Woodbridge—Fourth of July col-	
lection in the Presbyterian Con-	
gregation, by Rev. Wm. B.	
Barton, Pastor.....	10 00
Fairfield—Rev. Ethan Osborn, \$10,	
Collection, \$3.....	13 00
	50 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Collection from a	
Friend in Delaware.....	50 00

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Donation from C. W.	
R., through Rev. R. R. Gurley,	
\$5, John D. Early, Esq., \$8	13 00
Middletown—Mr. Christian Rams-	
burg, \$1, Collection \$1, by Rev.	
George G. Brooke.....	2 00
	15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—Mrs. French, Dr.	
Bohrer, R. Dick, Esq., each \$5,	
J. Kurtz, Esq., \$2 50, Mr.	
Myers and Mr. Compton, each	
\$2, Messrs Eckel, Howell,	
Buckey, Mayfield, Barnard,	
Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Wash-	
ington, Miss Peter, Miss Balt-	
zer, each \$1, \$30 50; to consti-	
tute the Rev. John M. P. At-	
kinson a Life member of the	
Am. Col. Soc., collected at	
evening meeting, \$10 04; in	
Meth. Prot. Church after an	
address, \$10 76.....	51 30
Washington City—W. W. Corco-	

ran, Esq., \$25, by Rev. J. N. Danforth.....	76 30
VIRGINIA.	
Norfolk—James D. Johnson, annual donation.....	10 00
Milford Mills—Annual contribution from a "Friend".....	50 00
Portsmouth—Fourth of July collection in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. H. Wingfield, Rector..	10 00
Pine View—Miss Mary J. Skinner.....	8 00
	78 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—	
Pittsborough—Daniel McGilvary,	5 00
Yanceyville—James Mebane, \$5, A Miles, \$1, A. C. Lindsay, \$3.....	9 00
Mason Hall—William Mebane...	5 00
Bethesda—Calvin Graves, \$5, James Watlington, \$2, Joshua Butler, \$1.....	8 00
Rockingham Co—Robert Scales, M. D., \$5, Mrs. S. Galloway, \$3, Rev. Wm. M. Mebane, \$5, Rawley Galloway, Esq., \$3, A. Scales, Esq., \$1, Wm. Carter, \$2, Miss Mary Galloway, \$2, Mrs. Galloway, \$1, Mrs. C. Carter, 50 cents, A. Searcy, \$2, Hugh Willis, \$2 75, Thomas Galloway, Esq., \$5, Dr. E. T. Brodnax, \$10, A. S. Ward, \$3, Robert Brodnax, \$5, G. Martin, 50 cents, B. Watkins, Sen., \$5, Thomas Hamlin, Jr., \$5, J. L. Lescuer, \$3.....	63 75
Madison—J. D. Watkins, \$3, Thos. D. Roseborough, \$1 50, Dr. T. F. M. Coit, \$1, M. Stamps, 25 cents.....	5 75
Leaksville—Mrs. F. E. Reynolds, \$10, Chas. Hamlin, \$2, James W. Burton, \$1, Rev. John R. Lee, \$5, R. Galloway, 75 cts., Cash \$1, Rev. B. Fields, \$1...	20 75
Salisbury—Wm. F. Bason, M. D.....	3 00
Gold Hill—J. A. Worth, Esq....	10 00
	130 25

GEORGIA.

Langsbury—Mrs. Ann Atkinson,	2 88
TENNESSEE.	

Columbia—Fourth of July collection made at St. Paul's Church, Franklin, on the occasion of the meeting of the Convention of the Prot. Epis. Church, \$50 of which was contributed by Col. Andrew J. Polk, of Ash-

wood, Tenn., by Bishop James H. Otey.....	87 57
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OHIO.

Cambridge—Fourth of July collection in the Presb. Church, by Rev. Wm. Wallace, Pastor...	6 00
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ILLINOIS.

Washington—Fourth of July contribution for 1850, from the Walnut Grove, Woodford Co., Col. Soc. by R. W. Clark, Esq., Treasurer.....	16 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—From a Friend.....	20 00
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Total Contribution..... \$607 52

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Piermont—	
Joseph Sawyer, Esq., to March, 1850, \$2. Concord—Geo. W. Chesbrough, Esq., to April, '50, \$1.....	3 00
VERMONT.—Norwich—E. Spears, Esq., to July, '50, \$6. Union Village—John Lord & Sons, to March, '51, \$1.....	7 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—New Bedford—Charles W. Morgan, to June, '55, \$4, W. J. Rotch, to June, '52, \$1, A. Gibbs, for '48, '49, '50, \$3 50, \$8 50. Mattapoisett—John A. Lebaron, to June, '55, \$4, Wilson Barstow, to June, '55, \$4, Seth Freeman, to June, '52, \$1, \$9. Sandwich—C. C. P. Waterman, to June, '55, \$4, C. B. H. Fessenden, to June, '52, \$1, \$5. Barnstable—Deacon John Munroe, to June, '52, \$2. Yarmouth Port—Amos Otis, David Crocker, each \$1, to June, '51, \$2. Yarmouth—Rev. Nathaniel Coggeshall, \$1 to June, '51. South Dennis—Capt. Samuel Rogers, \$2, to June, '52. Chatham—Rev. E. W. Tucker, \$2, to June, '52, Capt. Thos. Smith, Capt. Samuel Eldridge, Mrs. Betsey Hardy, Enoch Howes, ea. \$1, to June, '50, \$6. East Orleans—Capt. Isaac L. Done, to June, '52, \$2. Wellfleet—Giles Holbrook and Dr. J. N. Stone, John C. Peak, each \$1, to June, '51, Capt. Payne, G. Atwood, \$2, to June, '52, \$4. Truro—Capt. John A. Paine, Joshua Davis, Hon. Solomon Davis, Capt. Samuel Rider, Dr. J. N. Knight, Capt. Elkanah Paine, Anthony Col-	

lins, Capt. Doane Rich, Mrs. Mersey Hinkley, John Train, Capt. Atkins Dyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, each \$1, to June, '51; Dea. Allen Hinkley, \$2, to June, '52, \$14. *Provincetown*—Rev. A. B. Wheeler, Capt. Reubin Rider, Benjamin Allstrum, Dr. Jeremiah Stone, Rev. P. T. Kenny, Dr. Isaiah Whitney, Thomas Hilliard, Nathan Freeman, Capt. Godfrey Rider, ea. \$1, to June, '51, \$9. *Plymouth*—Wm. S. Russell, to July, '51, \$1, Dr. Timothy Gordon, \$5, to 1 July, '55, \$6. *Duxbury*—Rev. Josiah Moore, C. H. Thomas, each \$1, to July, '51, Dr. John Porter, \$2, to July, '52, \$4. *South Marshfield*—Elijah Ames, Capt. Seth F. Sprague, Rev. J. B. Thornton, John Ford, Esq., Chandler Sampson, each \$1, to July, '51, \$5. *Cohasset*—Ephraim Snow, Jr., \$1, to July, '51. *Hingham*—J. Baker, Capt. James Stephenson, Rufus Lane, each \$2, to July, '52; Hawkes Fearing, \$5, to July, '55, Elijah Burr, Atherton Tilden, C. B. W. Lane, Bela Whiton, John K. Corbett, Col. Charles Lane, David Fearing, John Stephenson, Dr. Ezra Stephenson, C. & L. Hunt, ea. \$1, to July, '51, \$21. *Weymouth Landing*—Major Amos Stetson, to July, '50, \$1. *Quincy*—Lemuel Bracket, John M. Gourgass, Esq., Elijah Brigham, each \$3, to July, '53; Israel W. Munroe, Wm. Torrey, each \$1, to July, '51, \$11. *Braintree*—Charles Hayward, Caleb Hollis, Lemuel S. Veazie, each \$1, to July, '51, \$3. *South Braintree*—Asa French, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Wild, each \$1, to July, '50, \$2. *Boston*—Col. S. Thayer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to July, '60, \$10. *Neponset Village*—Otis Wright, Esq., to July, '55, \$5. *Harrison Square*—Edward King, Esq., to July, '51, \$5. *West Randolph*—Mrs. Fanny Wales, Atherton Wales, Benj. Mann, Mrs. Mary Alden, each \$2, to July, '52; Dr. S. H. Morrill, to Jan. '52, \$1 50, James Maguire, David Burrell, Jr., G. W. Wales, Dea. E. Wales, J. W. Lewis, E. & G. Belcher,

Calvin Briggs, Deacon Wales Thayer, Aaron Prescott, Esq., Jacob Niles, Dea. Elisha Mann, A. J. Mann, John Mann, Elisha Mann, Jr., James Smith, Mrs. Hannah Morrell, Ephraim Mann, each \$1, to July, '51; B. S. Wales, M. D., to July, '55, \$5, Joseph Leeds, balance to Jan. '51, 50 cents, \$32. *Dorchester*—Rev. J. H. Means, to July, '53, \$3, Hon. Walter Baker, \$5, to July, '55, \$8. *Harrison Square*—Capt. Wm. M. Rogers, Wm. Pope, Jr., Alexander Pope, each \$5, to July, '55, \$15. *Boston*—John A. Kettell, to July, '53, \$3. *Abington*—Gen. Benjamin King, Zebion Packard, Capt. Joshua Whitmarsh, Josiah Cushman, each \$1, to July, '51; \$6. *Springfield*—Mrs. Prudence Howard, \$5..... 207 50
 PENNSYLVANIA.—*Wilkesbarre*—Mrs. E. M. Covell, to June, '51, 1 00
 VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburgh*—Washington Copeland, to July, '51, \$1. *Mill View*—Mrs. Sally Clopton, to July, '51, \$1. *Thoroughfare*—Mrs. Lucy A. Boswell, to July, '51, \$1. *Warrenton*—Mr. James K. Skinner, to July, '51, \$1. *Pine View*—Miss Mary J. Skinner, to July, '51, \$1..... 5 00
 NORTH CAROLINA.—*Greensborough*—Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, for '50..... 1 00
 GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Samuel Bolds, to July, '51, \$1, Miss Mary Jane Jewett, to July, '51, \$1..... 2 00
 TENNESSEE.—*Maryville*—Rev. Isaac Anderson, to Jan. '51, \$2, *Knoxville*—John Dogan, to June, '51, \$1..... 3 00
 OHIO.—*Oregon*—William Myers, to June, '51..... 1 00
 INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. W. Y. Allen, to July, '49..... 2 00
 ILLINOIS.—*Washington*—B. Major, to July, '52..... 5 00
 MISSISSIPPI.—*Natchez*—Israel P. Smith, Esq., to Nov. '52..... 5 00
 MISSOURI.—*Harrisburgh*—Rev. Charles A. Goshen, \$1, T. H. Hardwick, \$2, to June, '51... 3 00

Total Repository..... 245 50

Total Contributions..... 607 52

Aggregate Amount..... \$853 02



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